[CONFIDENTIAL.

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJÁB,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

OUDH, CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA AND RÁJPUTÁNÁ,

Received up to 24th March, 1885.

POLITICAL.

Soudan embroglio.

The Miratu-l-Hind (Lucknow), for February (received on the 21st March), states that the assassination of General Gordon no doubt deserves to be avenged. But the question is how long will the British Government continue to sacrifice its treasure and the valuable lives of its soldiers in fighting the battles of the Khedive. No sooner was Arabi Pasha's rebellion suppressed than the Mahdi raised his head, and on the suppression of the Soudan insurrection, another rebel may appear on the stage. The fact is that the Khedive's subjects do not like foreign interference in their country. Hence the best policy for the restoration of peace in his dominions would be to call in the aid of the Porte. The intervention of the Sultán, who is held in high respect by the whole Muhammadan world and is liege lord of the Khedive, would be a signal for the dispersion of the Mahdi's followers. As regards the Suez Canal, it should be placed under the joint protection of European countries to ensure its safety.

Circulation, 310 copies.

Circulation, 198 copies.

The same.

The *Tútiya-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 16th March, argues that it is no wise policy to postpone the Soudan campaign till the commencement of next cold weather. The least show of weakness will encourage the Mahdi to advance towards Cairo itself. The Soudan difficutly can be most easily settled with the aid of the Porte.

Circulation, 605 copies.

Frontier affairs.

The *Oudh Akhbár* (Lucknow), of the 19th March, states that the Government of India has already given Abdul Rahman large quantities of arms and ammunition on several occasions. It is believed that he will again receive two batteries of guns, 5,000 rifles, and 1,250,000 cartridges at the Pindi Camp of Exercise. Some persons distrust the Afgháns and doubt the wisdom of making such gifts to them. True, they are not a trustworthy people and have more than once broken their promises ; but the Amir, who is a very shrewd man, knows very well that he has everything to gain by a British alliance. When we desire to maintain the integrity of his kingdom and have advised him to resist further Russian advance, it is necessary that we should place him in a position to hold his own against the enemy. Some well-informed British statesmen are of opinion that Russia is not at present so prepared for war as England, but that if she be allowed time, she will push on her preparations. Hence the British Government should insist upon the immediate withdrawal of Russian troops from Afghán territory. The attitude of some Herat tribes does not seem to be satisfactory. The fact is that strong British cantonments should be established at Herat and Kandahar in order to overawe disaffected tribes and prevent further Russian aggression.

Central Asian policy.

The *Shafiq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 21st March, states that it appears from Mr. Gladstone's declaration in Parliament that the Russian Government was asked to evacuate Sarakhs and

some other places. But it contended that the places in question were in Russian territory and refused to withdraw its outposts. The British Government then remained silent and did not insist on evacuation. Not an inch of Afghán territory should be surrendered to Russia ; otherwise British prestige will suffer and the Amír will lose confidence in the British Government.

Circulation, 600 copies.

The *Hindustání* (Lucknow), of the 20th March, states that even if the costly Ráwal Pindi pageant has no influence on Russia,

The same.

at all events it will afford an opportunity of gaining an insight into the thoughts and feelings of the Amír. An endeavour should be made to win the good will not only of Abdul Rahmán, but also of the Sardars who come with him, in order that Afgháns, who hate Englishmen, may be conciliated. As regards the dispute between Russia and Afghánistán, the former lays claim to the region lying to the south of Sarakhs and to the north of the hills situated on the boundary of Herat, on the ground that the Turkomans, who now own allegiance to her, have always grazed their cattle there. If the land in question has really been used by Turkomans as a pasture-ground, the British Government and the Amír should have no objection to cede it to Russia. As far as the demands of the Russian Government are just and fair, they should be acceded to and war should be avoided.

Circulation, 600 copies.

The *Hindustání* (Lucknow), of the 22nd March, referring to the Central Asian crisis, observes that the military preparations made

Russia and India.

by the British Government may prevent an outbreak of hostilities and preserve peace at present. But Government should be prepared for all contingencies. Evidently the comparatively small Indian army is no match for the Russian legions, nor has Government adopted any other measures for the defence of this country against a Russian invasion. On the occasion of the late distribution of prizes to the Calcutta Volunteer Corps, Lord Dufferin observed in his speech that

he hoped that, if Her Majesty's Government ever found it necessary to send the army to the frontier to fight a foreign enemy, the volunteers would maintain peace and order in the country. Natives cannot now bear to hear such things, which cast a slur on their loyalty, from any Englishman, much less from the Viceroy. The British should cease to regard natives as an alien race and repose full confidence in them. If they are enlisted as volunteers, admitted to all ranks of the military service, and taken into confidence by Government, there would be no ground to apprehend danger from a Russian invasion.

The same.

The *Almorah Akhbár*, of the 16th March, referring to the imminence of an outbreak of hostilities in Central Asia, remarks that, being fully alive to the advantages of British rule and to the evils of a revolution, natives, especially the Hindus, view the crisis with great anxiety. With the exception of a few evil-minded persons who delight in anarchy, their sympathies are entirely with the British Government. The contentment of the people is the best bulwark for the protection of the British Indian Empire. If Lord Ripon's policy is continued, the just and legitimate aspirations of educated natives are satisfied, and invidious distinctions between the rulers and the ruled are removed, even a hundred Russias will be able to do no harm.

Circulation, 198 copies.

Rawal Pindi Darbár.

The *Tútiya-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 16th March, adverting to the Pindi Darbár, remarks that when the Amír witnesses the splendour of the Viceroy's Court, the magnificence of the Panjáb native princes, and a large British force of all arms, he will be struck with the greatness of the British power and forget the pomp of General Kaufmann's camp. It would be a good thing if he were induced to pay a visit to Calcutta, the city of palaces. It remains to be seen what amount of money and what quantity of arms he carries home with him from the

Darbár. It is to be hoped that he will use the money and arms against our enemies and not against ourselves.

Circulation, 275 copies.

Loyalty of native chiefs.

The *Panjábí-Akhbár* (Lahore), of the 18th March, states that a Russian General observed in a letter, which was published in newspapers some time ago, that the appearance of Russian troops on the Indian frontier would be a signal for the rebellion of native princes! Evidently the object of the Russian in spreading such rumours is to sow the seeds of disunion between the British Government and native chiefs. But it is a matter of satisfaction that our princes and Government are not likely to be duped by them. The *Akhbár* then refers with approval to the proposal of the Nizám to send a representative to the Pindi Darbár and to the offer of contingents of troops made by other chiefs.

Circulation, 110 copies.

Suggested enlistment of native volunteers.

The *Qaisarí* (Jallandar), of the 21st March, urges the formation of native volunteer corps for the protection of the lives and property of the people against the Central Asian robbers and plunderers who are sure to follow the Russian army. (The *Shám-i-Oudh*, Fyzabad, of the 10th March, also has an article in favour of the enlistment of native volunteers.)

Circulation, 1,880 copies.

Native loyalty.

The *Akhbár-i-Ám* (Lahore), of the 18th March, approves of the Nizam's proposal that he should be allowed to send a representative to the Rawal Pindi Darbár, and calls upon all intelligent classes of natives throughout the country to exhibit their loyalty in the present crisis by offering their services to Government. (The same paper, of the 21st idem, advises its countrymen to refrain from ventilating their grievances, which are many but unimportant, for the present, when the political outlook is so very gloomy. The ventilation at such a time may give strangers a wrong idea of their feelings towards Government.

Circulation, 600 copies.

The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 18th March, states that, looking at the severe censure passed by Sir Rivers Thompson on the tone of the native newspapers in Bengal, Sir Alfred Lyall's comments on the native press in his satrapy, although not so complimentary as they should have been, cannot but be viewed with satisfaction. Again, after quoting the comments made in the last Administration Report regarding the vernacular press, the *Hindustáni* observes:—Let the feeling of native newspapers towards Europeans be what it may, no aid is desired by the former from His Honor and his Secretaries in this matter. But it is very gratifying to see that the Local Government has acknowledged that the native press has made progress in intellectual power and civilized feeling.

Sir Alfred Lyall and the Vernacular Press in the United Provinces.

Circulation, 500 copies.

The *Áftáb-i-Panjáb* (Lahore), of the 16th March, condemns the attacks made by Anglo-Indian journals on natives as most unjust and ill advised, and urges that Government should do everything to increase still more the popularity of British rule among the children of the soil. In order to secure this object they should be allowed an increased share in the administration and efforts should be made to better their material condition, which is at present very unsatisfactory. Moreover, the prohibition as to their carrying arms should be removed. The disarmament has almost entirely destroyed all martial spirit in them.

British Government and natives.

The same paper, adverting to a theft lately committed at the camp of Munshi Rája Lál, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Firozpur, Gurgaon, observes that thieves have now become so bold that even the property of Government officers is not safe from their inroads. Evidently the punishment provided in the law is not sufficiently deterrent. The *Áftáb* is of opinion that every thief, after his release from the gaol, should be required

Increase of theft.

to carry a ticket on his turban, showing his name and his previous convictions and punishments, for a fixed time.

Circulation, 1,880 copies.

The *Akhbár-i-Ám* (Lahore), of the 18th March, states that

Cost of civil litigation.

the Political Agent to the Governor-General, in his speech at the Mahárána of Udaipur's investiture, which was full of excellent advice to His Highness, observed that His Highness should decide suits in such a way that the cost may not press hard on the suitors. The Political Agent's observation in question has more value than one is apt to attach to it at first sight. It is not unreasonable to infer from the tender of such an advice by a high Government functionary to a native prince on a public occasion that the Government of India itself will shortly do something to reduce the heavy cost of litigation in British India. It is no secret that civil suits generally last for years, and the cost involved by the prosecution of a suit often equals and sometimes even exceeds the value of the claim.

The *Khair Khwáh-i-Kashmir* (Lahore), of the 19th March,

High-handed proceedings of Lála Butá Mal, Registrar of the Small Cause Court, Lahore.

regrets to state that Lála Butá Mal, Registrar of the Small Cause Court at Lahore, though a man of unimpeachable integrity, does not treat suitors properly. He does not listen to anything that does not fall in with his preconceived notions, constantly abuses suitors and sometimes even sends them to the lock-up for small things. He commences work before putting up at the door of the court a list of cases to be heard during the day. On the 9th idem, in answer to a court chaprasi's call, one Phiráya, a suitor, presented himself before the registrar, who asked him who he was and at once ordered him to be placed under custody! As the man's unjust confinement created a great stir among the people in the court premises at the time, the registrar, thinking that he might get into some difficulty, released him after an hour. At worst the man's fault—if fault it was—was that he entered the court uninvited. The same day another suitor,

named Shib Rám, went to court as soon as he was called by a chaprasi, but the suit was dismissed before his arrival for non-attendance. The *Khair Khwáh* will refer to other high-handed proceedings of Lála Butá Mal in future, if he does not mend his ways. He should follow the good conduct of his superior officer, Mr. Lewis, Small Cause Court Judge, or Government should transfer him to some other place.

C. E. Gladstone, Esq., C.S., Officiating Deputy Commissioner of Montgomery.

The same paper praises Mr. C. E. Gladstone, Officiating Deputy Commissioner of Montgomery, for taking a deep interest in promoting the welfare of the people. He has improved the means of irrigation and revived the question of constructing a canal in the district, which was shelved before. Cultivators have now no difficulty in obtaining advances from the Government treasury for agricultural purposes. During his cold-weather tour all classes of the people have free access to him and explain to him their grievances. A public library and an Anjuman have been established through his exertions.

Circulation, 110 copies.

Suggested elevation of a native to the bench of the Lahore Chief Court.

A correspondent of the *Qaisari* (Jallandar), of the 21st March, urges the elevation of a native to the bench of the Lahore Chief Court. His intimate acquaintance with native customs and manners would be of material aid to the Court, and the proposal also recommends itself on political grounds.

Circulation, 700 copies.

Rafiq-i-Hind libel case.

The *Reformer* (Lahore), of the 18th March, states that Mr. Parker, Magistrate, Lahore, passed orders in the *Rafiq-i-Hind* libel case on the 17th idem, sentencing the editor to simple imprisonment for one month. The accused was at once sent to the jail under charge of the Court Inspector of Police. The editor showed great courage and firmness on the occasion. The people put garlands of flowers on his head and neck, and he

asked them not to be uneasy for him, and said that after the expiration of his term he would again serve his country as before. His friends at once obtained a copy of the judgment and applied to the Chief Court for revision.

The *Koh-i-Núr* (Lahore), of the 21st March, in a long article on the same subject, observes that the editor has himself to thank for his punishment. His habit of making personal and malicious attacks was sure to bring him into difficulty. Mr. Parker has sentenced him only to one month's imprisonment by way of giving him a lesson.

Circulation, 525 copies.

The same.

The *Victoria Paper* (Siálkot), of the 20th March, observes that the editor of the *Rafiq-i-Hind* has no occasion to be ashamed of his punishment. In fact there is reason to think that he will receive the same honours at the hand of his countrymen which were bestowed on Bábu Surendra Náth, editor of the *Bengali*. The general feeling is that his conviction was a foregone conclusion when he had refused to publish an apology in the form proposed by Mr. Parker. Native newspapers should take a lesson from the case of the *Rafiq-i-Hind* and refrain from making any strictures against any Magistrate. It is to be regretted that Sir Charles Aitchison, who is believed to be a friend of the freedom of the press, has yet adopted no measure, like Sir William Muir, for the protection of editors.

Circulation, 900 copies.

The same.

The same paper, in another article on the same subject, urges that an appeal should be allowed even in those cases in which a Magistrate of the first class passes a sentence of imprisonment not exceeding one month. To a respectable person imprisonment for a month, or even for a day, is as humiliating as for a year. If the Magistrate meant to show any indulgence to the editor in sentencing him to one month's imprisonment, why did he not inflict only a fine on him?

The same.

The same paper, of the 21st March, publishes the proceedings of the meeting of the Hazára Anjuman held on the 17th idem, in the evening, at Abbottabad. The Anjuman sent a telegram to the editor of the *Rafiq-i-Hind*, sympathizing with him in his distress, and forwarded a letter to Mr. Higgins, pleader, enquiring whether the Anjuman could send a telegraphic message to the Local Government on behalf of the editor.

Hazára Anjuman and the editor of the *Rafiq-i-Hind*.

NATIVE STATES.

Circulation, 1,880 copies.

The *Akhbár-i-Ám* (Lahore), of the 21st March, states that it is rumoured that the Mahárája of Kashmir will not personally attend the Pindi Darbár owing to illness, but will send his son or Diwán Gobind Saháiya as his representive. But there is another rumour afloat to the effect that His Highness has resolved to go in spite of the counsels of his medical advisers to the contrary. The *Akhbár* would advise the Mahárája to be present on such an important occasion by all means, in order that the Amír may be convinced of the profound attachment of native princes to the British crown, and the Mahárája's enemies may not be able to spread any false rumours against him in future.

Mahárája of Kashmir and the Pindi Darbár.

Circulation, 150 copies.

The Agra Akhbár, of the 21st March, complains that the arbitrary and high-handed proceedings of Colonel Powlett, Resident, and Mahárai Pratáp Singh, prime minister, Marwar, have created great discontent among all classes of the people in that State. It is to be regretted that the Foreign Office has turned a deaf ear to all popular complaints. A Muhammadan mosque has been demolished. The dissatisfaction is so deep and universal in the State that the people are sure to rebel in an emergency.

Marwar.

POST-OFFICE.

Circulation, 175 copies.

The *Naiyar-i-Azam* (Moradabad), of the 16th March, states that it is believed that village post-offices will be shortly placed in charge of school-masters, who will

New scheme for the management of village post-offices.

receive a small additional allowance for the postal work. This new arrangement will not work well. On the one hand, postal work will interfere with the proper duties of school-masters, while, on the other, school-masters will never be able to do the postal work so well as sub-post-masters do at present. As school-masters are surrounded by boys, the post-office money will not be quite secure. Moreover, difficulties will also sometimes arise owing to their non-acquaintance with English. As the Postal Department is self-supporting, there seems to be no necessity for introducing such an objectionable change on economical grounds.

LOCAL.

Circulation, 500 copies.

Prevalence of theft in Ludhiana.

A correspondent of the *Aftáb-i-Panjáb* (Lahore), of the 16th March, refers to several cases of theft which are said to have lately occurred in the district of Ludhiana, and thinks that the increase of theft is chiefly due to the release of bad characters by Mr. Reid, District Superintendent of Police. The district enjoyed a tolerable immunity from theft during the time of his predecessor, Mr. Warburton, who never allowed full liberty of action to thieves and robbers.

Shops for the sale of *charas* at Lucknow.

A local correspondent of the *Akhtar-i-Oudh* (Lucknow), of the 17th March, urges that shops for the sale of *charas*, being a great public nuisance, should be removed from central streets in the town to out-of-the-way places.

Circulation, 700 copies.

Crime at Allahabad.

The *Fraydg Samáchár* (Allahabad), of the 18th March, in its local news column, states that a girl was lately stabbed in her neck and deprived of her jewellery by a bad character. She is not expected to survive. It would be a good thing if the Inspector of Police, who was placed in charge of the city police-station during the late Magh Mela, were retained in Allahabad for a year. Since his departure bad characters have again appeared on the scene.

Gambling at Gujranwala.

A correspondent of the *Shafiq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 21st March, writing from Gujranwala, complains that gambling is prevalent at that place, and that the police, far from checking it, encourage it.

LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly, or otherwise.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
						1885.	1885.	
1	*Aftáb-i-Hind* ...	Jullundur,	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Barkat Alí ...	March 21st ...	March 22nd ...	150 copies.
2	*Aftáb-i-Panjáb* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Tri-weekly,	Díván Bútá Singh,	„ 16th, 18th & 20th.	„ 19th, 20th, & 23rd, respectively.	500 „
3	*Ágrá Akhbár* ...	Ágrá ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Shujáau-l-Hasan ...	„ 21st ...	„ 24th ...	150 „
4	*Ainu-l-Akhbár* ...	Morádábád	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Dilawar Alí ...	„ 16th ...	„ 20th ...	145 „
5	*Akhbár-i-'Am* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Bi-weekly ...	Mukund Rám ...	„ 18th & 31st	„ 21st & 24th respectively.	1,880 „
6	*Akhbár-i-Chunár* ...	Chunár ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Hanúmán Prasád...	„ 17th ...	„ 21st ...	500 „
7	*Akhtar-i-Oudh* ...	Lucknow,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Alí Husain ...	„ „ ...	„ 19th ...	...
8	*Akmalu-l-Akhbár* ...	Delhí ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Fakhru-l-dín ...	„ „ —	„ 22nd ...	...
9	*Alígarh Institute Gazette.*	Alígarh ...	Urdú-English.	Bi-weekly ...	Gulab Rái ...	„ 17th & 21st	„ 19th & 23rd respectively.	290 copies (including 45 copies taken by Govt.).
10	*Almorá Akhbár* ...	Almorá ...	Hindí ...	Weekly ...	Sadá Nand ...	„ 16th ...	„ 19th ...	102 copies.
11	*Anjuman-i-Hind* ...	Lucknow,	Urdú ...	Ditto ...	Chandan Lál ...	„ 14th ...	„ 18th ...	150 „
12	*Anjuman-i-Panjáb* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Secretary to the Anjuman-i-Panjáb.	„ 21st ...	„ 24th ...	400 copies (including 200 copies taken by Govt.).
13	*Anwáru-l-Akhbár* ...	Lucknow,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Tegh Bahádur ...	„ 19th ...	„ 22nd ...	250 copies.
14	*Árya Patra* ...	Bareilly ...	Hindí-Urdú,	Monthly ...	Secretary to the Árya Samáj.	For March ...	„ 20th ...	150 „
15	*Ashrafu-l-Akhbár* ...	Delhí ...	Urdú ...	Tri-monthly,	Mirzá Khán ...	March 21st ...	„ 24th ...	110 „

List of papers examined—(continued).

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly, or otherwise.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
						1885.	1885.	
16	*Bhárat Jíwan* ...	Benáres ...	Hindí ...	Weekly ...	Rám Krishn Varmá	March 23rd ...	March 24th ...	1,400 copies.
17	*Bharat Prakásh* ...	Moráddbád,	Ditto ...	Bi-monthly,	Banwárí Lál ...	,, 15th ...	,, 16th ...	...
18	*Dabdaba-i-Qaisarí*...	Bareilly ...	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Thákur Prasád ...	,, 14th ...	,, 18th ...	300 ,,
19	*Dabdaba-i-Sikandarí*	Rámpur ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Muhammad Husain,	,, 16th ...	,, ,, ...	453 ,,
20	*Dabíru-l-Mulk* ...	Bhúpál ...	Ditto ...	Bi-monthly,	Amjad Alí ...	,, 13th ...	,, 19th ...	225 ,,
21	*Delhí Punch* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Fazlu-l-dín ...	,, 18th ...	,, 21st ...	331 ,,
22	*Dharm Jíwan* ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Rajab Alí ...	For March ...	,, 22nd ...	1,000 ,,
23	*Growse Gazette* ...	Bulandshahr.	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Gangá Sahái ...	March 16th ...	,, 21st ...	40 ,,
24	*Gurmukhí Akhbár* ...	Amritsar...	Gurmukhí ...	Ditto ...	Jhandá Singh ...	,, 18th ...	,, 23rd ...	250 ,,
25	*Hámí-i-Hind* ...	Cawnpore,	Urdú ...	Ditto ...	Muhammad Nabí-Ashraf.	,, 19th ...	,, 24th ...	613 ,,
26	*Hindustání* ...	Lucknow,	Ditto ...	Tri-weekly,	Gangá Prasád ...	,, 18th, 20th & 22nd.	,, 18th, 20th & 23rd respectively.	600 ,,
27	*Islám* ...	Meerut ...	Ditto ...	Published six times a month.	Muhammad Mír ...	,, 15th ...	,, 21st ...	280 ,,
28	*Jaipur Gazette* ...	Jaipur ...	Hindí-Urdú,	Bi-weekly ...	Mahábir Prasád ...	,, 18th ...	,, 20th ...	150 ,,
29	*Jalwa-i-Túr* ...	Meerut ...	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Ganeshí Lál ...	,, 16th ...	,, 18th ...	90 ,,
30	*Jámau-l-Akhláq* ...	Lucknow,	Ditto ...	Bi-monthly,	Básit Husain ...	,, 15th ...	,, 22nd ...	150 ,,
31	*Jám-i-Jamshed* ...	Moráddbád	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Jamshed Alí ...	,, 15th & 22nd	,, 18th & 24th respectively.	150 ,,
32	*Kányakubj Prakásh,*	Lucknow,	Hindí ...	Monthly ...	Balbhadra Misra ...	For March ...	,, 22nd ...	250 ,,
33	*Karé Punch* ...	Allahábád,	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Muhammad Ismáil,	March 15th ...	,, 18th ...	...
34	*Kárnámah* ...	Lucknow,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Muhammad Yáqúb,	,, 16th ...	,, ,, ...	250 ,,

35	*Kásht Pattriká* ...	Benáres ...	Hindí-Urdú,	Ditto ...	Lakshmí Shankar, M.A.	,,	20th ...	,,	21st ...	600 copies (including 324 copies taken by Govt.).
36	*Kavi Vachan Sudhá,*	Ditto ...	Hindí, ...	Ditto ...	Chintámani Ráo ...	,,	16th ...	,,	,, ...	350 copies.
37	*Káyasth Samáchár* ...	Allahabád,	Urdú ...	Monthly ...	Bindá Prasád ...	For March	...	,,	,, ...	187 ,,
38	*Khair Khwáh-i-Álam*	Delhí ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Mír Hasan ...	Mar. 16th & 20th		,,	18th & 22nd respectively.	190 ,,
39	*Khair Khwáh-i-Hind,*	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Bi-monthly,	Mahá Náráyan ...	,,	16th ...	,,	18th ...	160 ,,
40	*Khair Khwáh-i-Islám,*	Allahabad,	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Muhammad Ismáíl,	,,	19th ...	,,	22nd ...	300 ,,
41	*Khair-Khwáh-i-Kashmír.*	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Sálig Rám ...	,,	,, ...	,,	,, ...	...
42	*Khair Khwáh-i-Panjáb.*	Gujránwálá.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Brij Lál ...	,,	4th & 12th	,,	20th ...	400 ,,
43	*Khurshaid-i-Áfáq* ...	Pílíbhít ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Mazhar Ahsan Khán	,,	21st ...	,,	24th ...	...
44	*Koh-i-Núr* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Tri-weekly...	Harsukh Rái ...	,,	17th, 19th & 21st.	,,	19th, 22nd, & 23rd, respectively.	525 copies (including 50 copies taken by Govt.).
45	*Lama-i-Núr* ...	Jaunpur ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Háfiz Abdullah ...	,,	1st & 8th	,,	21st ...	84 copies.
46	*Lawrence Gazette* ...	Meerut ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Hidáyat Alí ...	,,	11th ...	,,	,, ...	130 ,,
47	*Márwár Gazette* ...	Jodhpur ...	Hindí-Urdú,	Ditto ...	Gobardhan Dás ...	,,	16th ...	,,	20th ...	90 ,,
48	*Mashír-i-Qaisar* ...	Lucknow,	Urdú ...	Ditto ...	Ghulám Muhammad	,,	17th ...	,,	18th ...	200 ,,
49	*Matla-i-Núr* ...	Cawnpore,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Durgá Prasád ...	,,	21st ...	,,	24th ...	30 ,,
50	*Mihr-i-Nimroz* ...	Bijnor ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Muhíbu-llah ...	,,	16th ...	,,	18th ...	175 ,,
51	*Miratu-l-Hind* ...	Lucknow,	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Shyám Naráyan ...	For Feb.	...	,,	21st ...	300 ,,
52	*Mittra Vilás* ...	Lahore ...	Hindí ...	Weekly ...	Mukund Rám ...	March 16th	...	,,	18th ...	270 ,,
53	*Muir Gazette* ...	Meerut ...	Urdú ...	Ditto ...	Ganeshí Lál ...	,,	20th ...	,,	23rd ...	...
54	*Mullá Dopiazá* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ahmad Khán ...	,,	16th ...	,,	18th ...	...
55	*Mumtázu-l-Akhbár* ...	Bárábankí,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Muhammad Yúsuf,	,,	,, ...	,,	20th ...	100 ,,
56	*Municipal Guide* ...	Ágrá ...	Ditto ...	Bi-monthly,	Alí Ján ...	,,	15th ...	,,	19th ...	75 ,,
57	*Naiyar-i-Ázam* ...	Morádábád	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Amjad Alí ...	,,	16th ...	,,	,, ...	175 ,,
58	*Najmu-l-Akhbár* ...	Etáwah ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Rúhu-llah Khán ...	,,	,, ...	,,	,, ...	168 ,,
59	*Najmu-l-Hind* ...	Morádábád	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Avtár Krishn ...	,,	,, ...	,,	24th ...	195 ,,

List of papers examined—(concluded).

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly, or otherwise.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
						1885.	1885.	
60	*Nasím-i-Hind* ...	Fatehpur,	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Kunj Bihárí Lál ...	Mar. 10th & 17th	March 18th ...	96 copies.
61	*Nasím-i-Sahar* ...	Badáún ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imtiáz Ahmad ...	„ 18th ...	„ 22nd ...	175 „
62	*Núr Afshán* ...	Ludhiáná,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Rev. C. B. Newton...	„ 19th ...	„ 21st ...	775 „
63	*Núr-i-Budáún* ...	Aonlá ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ahmad Sháh ...	„ „ ...	„ 22nd ...	300 „
64	*Núru-l-Absár* ...	Allahábád,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Roshan Lál ...	„ 12th & 20th	„ 20th & 21st respectively.	140 copies (including 48 copies taken by Govt.).
65	*Núru-l-Anwár* ...	Cawnpore,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Abdu-l-Hamíd ...	„ 21st ...	„ 21st ...	375 copies.
66	*Nusratu-l-Akhbár* ...	Delhí ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Nusrat Alí ...	„ 15th ...	„ 18th ...	200 „
67	*Nyáya Sudhá* ...	Hardá ...	Maráthí-English.	Ditto ...	Básudeva Bháskar,	„ 18th ...	„ 19th ...	350 „
68	*Oudh Akhbár* ...	Lucknow,	Urdú ...	Daily ...	Sheo Prasád ...	„ 18th to 24th	„ 18th to 24th respectively.	605 copies (including 94 copies taken by Govt.)
69	*Oudh Punch* ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Sajjád Husain ...	„ 19th ...	„ 23rd ...	450 copies.
70	*Panjábí Akhbár* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Bi-weekly ...	Shamsu-l-dín ...	„ 14th & 18th	„ 18th & 21st	275 „
71	*Panjáb Punch* ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Fírozu-l-dín ...	„ 18th ...	„ 20th ...	80 „
72	*Patiálá Akhbár* ...	Patiálá ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Dín Muhammad ...	„ 17th ...	„ 19th ...	363 „
73	*Prayág Samáchár* ...	Allahábád,	Hindí ...	Ditto ...	Dewakí Nandan ...	„ 18th ...	„ 18th ...	700 „
74	*Qaisarí* ...	Jullundur,	Urdú ...	Ditto ...	Ahmad Bakhsh ...	„ 21st ...	„ 22nd ...	110 „
75	*Rafáh-i-'Ám* ...	Siálkot ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Díván Chand ...	„ 1st & 8th	„ 18th ...	400 „
76	*Rafíq-i-Hind* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ahmadu-l-dín ...	„ 21st ...	„ 24th ...	400 „
77	*Rafíu-l-Akhbár* ...	Benáres ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ghulám Husain ...	„ 16th & 23rd	„ 19th & 24th respectively.	350 „

78	*Rahbar-i-Hind* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Daily ...	Khádim Alí ...	,, 16th to 21st	,, 18th to 23rd respectively.	420	,,
79	*Rájputánd Gazette* ...	Ajmere ...	Urdú-Hindí,	Weekly ...	Murád Alí ...	,, 16th ...	,, 18th ...	160	,,
80	*Ratn Prakásh* ...	Ratlám ...	Urdú ...	Ditto ...	Muhammad Abdu-l-Haq.	,, 5th & 12th	,, 20th ...	125	,,
81	*Rávi-i-Benazír* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Hargopál ...	For March ...	,, 22nd ...	500	,,
82	*Reformer* ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Sálig Rám ...	March 18th ...	,, 21st ...	700	,,
83	*Sabhá Kapúrthalá* ...	Kapúrthalá	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Nizámu-l-dín ...	,, 7th ...	,, 23rd ...	150	,,
84	*Sádiqu-l-Akhbár* ...	Bahá w a l-pur.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Dwárká Náth ...	,, 19th ...	,, 22nd ...	264	,,
85	*Safír-i-Hind* ...	Delhí ...	Ditto ...	Bi-monthly,	Buláqi Dás ...	,, 16th ...	,, 18th ...	300	,,
86	*Safír-i-Panjáb* ...	Hoshyárpúr.	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Sindhí Khán Safí ...	,, 18th ...	,, 23rd ...	253	,,
87	*Sajjan Kírti Sudhákar.*	Udaipur ...	Hindí ...	Ditto ...	Banshí Dhar ...	,, 16th ...	,, 22nd ...	215	,,
88	*Shafiq-i-Hind* ...	Lahore ...	Urdú ...	Ditto ...	Saifu-l-Haq ...	,, 21st ...	,, 24th ...	...	...
89	*Shahna-i-Hind* ...	Meerut ...	Ditto ...	Tri-monthly,	Ahmad Hasan ...	,, 20th ...	,, 23rd ...	100	,,
90	*Shám-i-Oudh* ...	Fyzábád...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Kishan Prasád ..	,, 10th ...	,, 18th ...	359	,,
91	*Shula-i-Túr* ...	Cawnpore,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Muhammad Ibrá-hím.	,, 17th ...	,, 19th ...	175	,,
92	*Sitára-i-Hind* ...	Morádábád	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Banwárí Lál ...	,, 20th ...	,, 23rd ...	100	,,
93	*Subodh Sindhu* ...	Khándwá,	Maráthi ...	Ditto ...	...	,, 18th ...	,, 21st ...	...	...
94	*Surúr-i-Qaisarí* ...	Rámpur ...	Urdú ...	Ditto ...	Muhammad Razá...	,, 19th ...	,, 23rd ...	70	,,
95	*Tahzíb* ...	Morádábád	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ikáhat Alí Khán ...	,, ,, ...	,, 22nd ...	105	,,
96	*Tibyánu-l-Akhbár* ...	Lucknow,	Ditto ...	Bi-monthly,	Muhammad Alí ...	,, 17th ...	,, ,, ...	75	,,
97	*Tuttya-i-Hind* ...	Meerut ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Sajjád Husain ...	,, 16th ...	,, 19th ...	198	,,
98	*Vazír-i-Hind* ...	Siálkot ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Mirzá Mavahid ...	,, 22nd ...	,, 24th ...	200	,,
99	*Victoria Paper* ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Daily ...	Gyán Chand ...	,, 15th to 21st	,, 19th to 24th	900	,,
100	*Vritt Dhárá* ...	Dhár ...	Maráthí ...	Weekly ...	Harí Bháskar ...	,, 19th ...	,, 24th ...	120	,,
101	*Waqáya-i-Álam* ...	Gházípur,	Urdu ...	Ditto ...	Siráju-l-dín Ahmad	,, 16th ...	,, 20th ...	300	,,

ALLAHABAD,
The 28th March, 1885.

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